BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] *SATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 16, 1822. [*NUMBER* 1577.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ENGRAVING

OF THE MOST NOBLE

The Marquis of HASTINGS,

From a celebrated Painting

OF HIS LORDSHIP

IN THE ARTILLERY MESS ROOM

AT DUMDUM.

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO will receive subscriptions for the above Engraving taken by permission of Gener l HARDWICKE and officers of the Artillery.

The amount subscription will be 16 Sa. Rs. for each copy, to be executed by P. Lavignhac on the finest thick Vellum Paper; and the size of the plate will be 18 by 13 inches; to be ready for delivery, if possible, on new year's day at Calcutta.

Bombay 14*th Nov.* 1822.

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

THIS EVENING,

WILL BE PERFORMED

COLMAN'S PLAY

OF

THE MOUNTAINEERS;

AFTER WHICH

A RECITATION CALLED

Mail Coach Adventures;

TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE TRAGI-COMIC BURLESQUE

OF

Bombastes Furioso.

TICKETS and places to be had at the Theatre on Friday 15th and Saturday 16th instant; Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Dress Boxes ..... 8 Rupees,
Upper do. ..... 5 do.
Pit ..... 6 do.
Gallery ..... 3 do.

Bombay 9*th November* 1822.

Passage to England

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN JAMES KEITH FORBES,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Service,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail for London in the end of December.

For particulars apply to Captain FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay 8*th November* 1822.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

SARAH,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8*th November* 1822.

Passage to London

THE

CUMBRIAN,

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 720 *TONS,*

BUILT AT THIS PORT,

AND COMMANDED BY

CAPT. JOHN CLARKSON

[redacted] OF THE

BOMB[redacted]ERCHANT,

HAS superi[redacted] accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next.

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 26*th October* 1822.

Advertisement.

TO be opened and exposed for Sale, THIS DAY, Monday and Tuesday next, in that house in Rampart Row, next the house of Messrs. *Ritchie Steuart & Co.*

A fashionable assortment of Millenery and dresses from New Bond Street London, just imported per ship Barkworth, Capt. Pedler, also a superb pair of Massy Silver Curry Dishes with Richly chased Tea and Coffee Pot to correspond; a few Dressing Cases, patent Medicines, Medicine chests, Turkey Carpets, Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs, Pictures, and other goods: also a few remaining copies of the Fortunes of Nigel, by the author of Waverley:—to close a consignment.

Bombay 18*th Nov.* 1822.

Advertisement.

ON WEDNESDAY next, and following days, will be opened and exposed for Sale in that house in Rampart Row next to the house of Messrs. *Ritchie Steuart, & Co.*

A choice assortment of GLASSWARE, composed of two large Dessert serviees of richly cut glass, two Pairs handsome Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Bracket Lamps, Table-Shades, Decanters, Wine Glasses &c. just landed from the ship Barkworth Captain Pedler.

Bombay, 15*th Novemb*[illegible] 1822.

SCHEME

OF THE

TWENTY EIGHTH

CALCUTTA

LOTTERY.

1	Prize of		1,00,000
1	Ditto of		60,000
1	Ditto of		40,000
1	Ditto of		30,000
1	Ditto of		20,000
6	Ditto of	10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of	2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of	1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of	500 each	25,000
200	Ditto of	125 each	1,50,000

1321 PRIZES.
4679 BLANKS.

6,000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, 6,00,000.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number wheel will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupee[illegible] 60,000 from the Commencement of t[illegible] Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence o[illegible] 2d January next, and is to be comp[illegible] in twelve days Drawing, so as [illegible] finished on or before the 28th F[illegible]

For the accommodation o[illegible] lic, the Agents at Fort S[illegible] Bombay will be authoris[illegible] the Prizes which may be dra[illegible] the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

J. TROTTER, *Superintendent.*

Calcutta, the 24*th August,* 1822.

Tickets to be had at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH at Rs. 130 each.

Bombay, 5th November 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, Glass, Queens, and China ware, Wearing Apparel, the effects of an officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up to sale, several Saddle Horses.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A superior Arab Horse, the property of a gentleman embarking for Europe, warranted sound and free from vice, would suit a lady, being quiet and gentle with excellent paces, rising 5 years.

Bombay, 16*th November* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 18th Inst[illegible]

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRA[illegible]

OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE[illegible]

MR. JAMES BLA[illegible]

BAKER, DECEASED,

At his late Premise[illegible]

IN

HUMMUM S[illegible]

SUNDRY articles [illegible] niture, Glass [illegible] so a Piano Orga[illegible] At 12 o'clo[illegible] Horse and [illegible] Term of [illegible] be taken [illegible]

E[illegible]

Mr. Ja[illegible]

DECEASED,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ALL those extensive and well known PREMISES, consisting of an upper roomed house; the upper part being a dwelling house, and the lower part with out-houses being the shop, warehouses, godowns & bakehouses in which the business of a baker was conducted by the late JAMES BLAIR in his life time, situated and being within the town walls of Bombay, and fronting Hummum street, having Dean's lane along its east side, and commonly known by the name of BLAIR'S BAKERY: together with all the baking utensils, office, shop and other furniture now employed in the said baking business.

A deposit of Twenty (20) per cent on the amount of the purchase money will be required to be paid by the highest bidder immediately on the premises being knocked down to him.

Other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

The sale will commence at noon, on the premises.

Bombay 15*th Nov.* 1822

WANTED

A MESS MAN for His Majest[illegible] 20th Regiment. Apply to the P[illegible] sident of the Mess Committee, To[illegible] Barracks.

Bombay 5th October 1822

Advertisement.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, on or before the 25th of November next, of the rate of Exchange at which Rupees will be supplied H. M. 67th Regt., for Bills on the Regimental Agent at 30 days after sight, for about £200 Sterling; the Rupees to be paid at Sholapore, by the 20th of December next.

Bombay Courier Office 16th Nov. 1822.

TO BE SOLD.

A HANDSOME low PHAETON for one Horse, with a double set of brass mounted Patent leather harness. It has a moveable hood and splash boards; was built in London by *Nash and Sons* by particular direction: also the horse that is accustomed to draw it, a good conditioned strong Pony, well known as an excellent hog hunter. The whole will be disposed of for Rupees 2,000—the property of the Paymaster of H. M's. 20th Regiment, who is about to return to Europe.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BHICAJEE MERJEE AND Co.

N.B. The Carriage is almost equal to new, one of the sets harness quite so.

Bombay 13th November 1822.

CARD.

MR. HIGGS has the honour to announce to his friends and the public that he has just received from Bussorah a superb stud of

1822.

[redacted]

IN

NESBIT LANE,

23 PIPES of MADEIRA WINE,
Do. in bottle; PORT WINE in do.

Bombay 16th November 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Mr. ARATOON APCAR has proposed to purchase of Mr. ARATOON ISAAC AGANOOR, a house No. 15, within the Town Walls of Bombay, situated in Meadow's street, adjoining the shop of Messrs. BAXTER and Co.; any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby requested to notify the same to Mr. ARATOON APCAR, within 3 months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded. —Dated this 8th day of November 1822.

FOR SALE

At Palmer's Buildings,

OPPOSITE LIMJEE BHICCAJEE AND SONS'

SHOP,

A Quantity of BATH BACON, imported on the Ship BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Terms: Cash.

Bombay 15th November 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the OART and two HOUSES with water-well belonging to the estate of late Messrs. GONSALLO MURZELLO and MARIANO MURZELLO have been sold to Mrs. MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES by Mrs. LUIZA MARIA MURZELLO and Mrs. ANNA MURZELLO; any person or persons having an inheritable right, or claim and demand thereon, are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. IGNACIO RODRIGUES within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be not admitted, and consequently the sale will be considered true.

Bombay 15th November 1822

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. BARTHOLOMEW RAZER, has contracted to sell his House No. 1. situate in Bakehouse Lane, within the Town walls of Bombay, to MR. MARCUS JOSEPH; any person or persons having claims, of any nature whatsoever, on the said Premises, are requested to apprize the said purchaser of the same, within 14 days from this date; in default of which they will not be admitted thereafter.

Bombay 16th Nov. 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીર્આથી આપીએયને

મીશતર ભારડોલોમીકુ રેજાર એ ઘ
ણીએ પોતાનુ ઘેકેર વેચાતુ આપવાનુ
શાટુ મીશતર મારકુશ જોશેફ શાહે કી
ધુછે એ ઘેકેર શ્રી ફોટમાં બેકકાકુશા
ની લંનમાં નંબર ૧ નુછે એ કુપર કર
એક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર
રએક રીતનો ટંટો પોચતો કોએતો
ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુ
આવીને એ ઘેકેર ખરીદ કરણા
કેર કરે તેઆરપછી એ દાવો
શે નકી *

૧૬ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૨

શ્રી

મણીર ચેઘર છેતાં
કેળીયે ઝીરંગી ઘરછમે મી
ષ ચેંજર યાણે ઘછરે પોત્યાચે ઘ
ન મીમ્યાતીષ ઘેમ ઘણીઘચ્યા રોણી
ત ઘઠે નંઘર ૧ તે મેલ્લન ઘરજ્મ
ઘકઈજીમ્ન યાષ ચીમ્રત પ્યાપયા
ચેં ગઠેં મેષે ઘઠે યાલ્લપ ઘરછે
મ મેમ કચ્છપ મેમ્રષ યા ઘમ્ર
ઘર મેણાચા નંવ કચ્છપ ઘપ
ઘઘમ્યાષ ત્યા ઉમ્યાણી ઘઘપા
ચીમ ચીપષ ૧૪ ચીપમચે ઊપ
તીચે પંત કેગીપ ઘમ્રષ ઘકેપ મ
ચણે ચમેમ્યાષ ત્યાચે ઘપે મણીપ
મરણાર મણી તાગીકે ૧૬ ચપેં
ઘર ૭૫ ૧૮૨૨

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Advertisement.

THE Rev. WM. FYVIE of Surat and WM. PANTON Esq. Garrison Surgeon at the same place, having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Lieutenant J. PATERSON, of the 3d Regiment N. I. on this Establishment, those having claims on the estate are requested to make them known, and those indebted to pay the same to either of the above Executors without delay.

Surat 10th November 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of *Lalla Faquirah*, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, having been granted to *Dhunaboy* the widow of the deceased; all persons having claims on the said estate are requested to send the particulars thereof to her, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired forthwith to pay the amount thereof to the Executrix.

Bombay 16th November 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of ANDREW BURNETT, Esquire, late in the Civil service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 6th November 1822.

13th November 1822.

DEAR SIR,

I was much shocked a few evenings ago to observe the remains of a deceased officer conveyed to the place of interment accompanied only by a few European soldiers, the funeral party pursuant to orders having previously proceeded to the burying ground.

Whether the deceased in life was a character who filled a respectable place in society I know not nor is it my province here to inquire, but I cannot but view the attendance of officers on such mournful occasions as a christian duty and a mark of respect which we mutually owe towards each other. The total disregard likewise which in the present instance has been shewn to orders, appears to me to be highly reprehensible and may on some future occasion receive its merited reward.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.

MR. EDITOR.

The following observations were made on the late transit of Mercury over the Sun with a 4 feet refractor, and a 75 power. The beginning was not observed for clouds.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning of Egress of the planet,	20.	52.	51
Last Contact,	20.	55.	30
Central Egress	20.	54.	4

November 4th astronomical time—
N. B. the above is apparent time.
Should you think the above worthy a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige me by the insertion.

Your obedient,
Colaba, J. A. EDWIN.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having received the rank of the following Cadets for the Infantry from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors is pleased to post them permanently to Regiments, and assign dates of Commissions to them as follows.

No.	NAMES,	Rank as Ensign,	To what Regt. appointed.
1	Robert Farquhar,	18th Jan. 1822,	3d Regiment N. I.
2	* Francis Baring Ber[illegible]ne,	16th ditto,	4th ditto,
3	Thomas Maugh[illegible]	18th ditto,	10th ditto,
4	William La[illegible]	25th Feb. do.	11th ditto,
5	Horatio F[illegible]rbes,	ditto,	7th ditto,
6	Thomas Edwards Taylor,	ditto,	6th ditto,
7	Frederick Alexander Arnaud,	ditto,	11th ditto,
8	Francis Nathaniel Burton Tucker,	ditto,	7th ditto,
9	Henry Wood,	ditto,	3d ditto,
10	George Macdonell,	ditto,	6th ditto,
11	William Unvin,	ditto,	Europ. Regiment,
12	Charles Alexander Stewart,	ditto,	8th Regt. N. I.
13	Richard Stark,	ditto,	Europ. Regt.
14	William Scott Adams,	ditto,	5th Regt. N. I.
15	George Stephens Brown,	ditto,	8th ditto,
16	George Huntly Gordon,	ditto,	1st ditto,
17	Charles James Fox Pottinger,	27th ditto,	9th ditto,
18	James Greig Mudie,	15th April,	1st ditto,
19	Robert Webb,	ditto,	9th ditto,
20	Dawson James Powell,	ditto,	5th ditto,
21	John Bowman McKenzie Gillanders,	14th May,	3d ditto,
22	Patrick Theodore French,	25th ditto,	12th ditto,
23	Horatio Nelson Ramsay,	29th ditto,	ditto,
24	John Hallett,	ditto,	2d ditto,
25	Henry John Lamotte,	ditto,	ditto,
26	Edward Skipper,	ditto,	4th ditto,
27	Herbert Jacob,	ditto,	10th ditto,
28	Charles Pavin,	ditto,	4th ditto,
29	Isaac Munt,	ditto,	10th ditto,
30	George Nelson Prior,	ditto,	11th ditto,
31	Charles William Wenn,	ditto,	7th ditto,
32	George James Lloyd,	ditto,	6th ditto,
33	Robert Long,	ditto,	11th ditto,
34	John Burrowes,	ditto,	7th ditto,

The name of Mr. Herbert Jacob, having been omitted in List No. 3 of 1821, from the East India House under date the 31st of May last, published to the army on the 7th instant; and that Gentleman having arrived in the Licensed Ship Bombay Merchant, is placed for the present, below the four other cadets Passengers by that Ship, until his rank can be adjusted.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. James Fox Pottinger, as a Cadet on this establishment from the 11th ultimo, and promote him to Ensign; his date of rank to be settled hereafter; in conformity with the Hon'ble Court's Commands dated 27th February 1822, published to the army on the 15th June last.

The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to assign Commissions to them, severally from the dates opposite their respectives names.

Medical Establishment.

Andrew Mackell,---Date of rank 25th February 1822.
John Harrison,—Date of rank 25th May 1822.
John MacMorris, Ditto, Ditto.
Jeffery Amherst Sinclair, Ditto, Ditto.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to extend the allowance for Office Rent in Garrison, granted by the General Order of 20th of September last, to Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle 15th November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Superintending Surgeon Robt, Eckford, agreeably to the Regulations, a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

* Not arrived, reported on his Passage from Bengal.

Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1822.

Continued from the last Page.)

English Extracts.

THE NEW TIMES.

JUNE 13 1822.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a meeting of East India Proprietors was held, for the purpose of considering a Bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several Laws relating to the Private Trade with the East Indies, and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burthen of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom.

James Pattison, Esq. in the Chair.

The Report of the last meeting, and the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for Managing the Affairs of India, relative to this Bill, having been read.

The Chairman said, since notice of calling this Court was given, some thing had occur- which gave the Court of Directors bopes some modification would be made in ll now in print; and under these cir- ances, he thought it would be inex- to come to any immediate resolution. this, he did not wish to preclude any an from delivering his opinions upon ure, but he trusted that no Gentleman ess the Court to an immediate decision. neral Quarterly Court would be held Wednesday, he would move, that that e made special, for the purpose of these measure into consideration, and e Court would adjourn to Wednesday, it was probable that the Proprietors be in full possession of all the intentions Majesty's Government.

motion having been seconded.

Forbes said, he did not mean to oppose tion, at it gave the proprietors time to r the importance of the proposed altera- but he thought himself bound to state, e present was the time for every friend ndia proprietors or of the nati es of India d forward, as they never before stood h in need of the assistance of their It was well known the he entertained no nts bostile to a free trade; but he could the proposed measure a free trade, e it gave all the advantages to one side. s proposed to permit the ships of this ry to take out British manufactured goods dia, but sugar of Indian manufacture was allowed to be imported into this country er duties and regulations which amounted nost to a prohibition. He thought one great jection to the repeal of the duty upon East ndia sugar, namely, the protection to be af- rded to the West India planter, was taken way by the Bill for removing the restrictions imposed upon West India commerce. Even if such a measure as that proposed to the consi- he Court were necessary, still he lain of the hurry of the President d of Trade in getting it through the ommons. Upon a measure of such time ought to be given for deliberat- trusted that that Court would not ill to pass without protesting against in which it was introduced, and ould come to a resolution declara- ir intention to oppose it in every ery means in their power; and he, ld not suffer it to pass a stage with- an adjournment. He hoped that no more immediately directed the affairs a would, when they considered them- cting for the interests of 100 millions fellow subjects, think lightly of additi- onr, and represent strongly to Parlia- e necessity of taking off the additional mposed upon the manufacture of a great of the empire. If such a duty were n the manufactures of any other portion empire, petition upon petition would be on the table of the House of Commons, must at last listen to the voice of the ners; but the fact was, that the voice of ast India interest was drowned by the voice of the West India interest, which trong in the House of Commons, and ore never suffered itself to be oppressed mpunity. The proportion between the representatives of the West India interest and those of the East India interest was as 10 to 1; but notwithstanding their strength, they did not wait until the measure was brought under the consideration of the House. They had their meetings outside the House; and when any measure respecting their interest was brought forward, they had their plans ready cut and dried, to be put into the hands of those who might be disposed to advocate their cause. He thought the attention of the East India Propriators ought to be mainly directed to the increase of the representives for the East India interest; and as an Hon. Member had said the other night in the House of Commons, that he would support Parliamentary Reform for the purpose of strengthening the landed interest in the House of Commons; so he (Mr. F.) would support Reform to a certain extent for the purpose of strengthening the East India interest in that House. It might, perhaps, be hard to make a seat in the House of Commons one of the qualifications of an East India Director; but in his opinion such a regulation would not be an unwise one. He should be sorry to propose such a qualification; but he would say' that it would be extremely desirable for Directors to have seats in that House. The advantages derived by this country from a free trade with India, were manifest from the fact that in the year 1813, when the trade was opened, 180,000l. worth of British manufactured goods were exported to India; and in the year 1818 upwards of 701,000l. worth. The returns of the goods exported in the last year were not yet laid before the public; but he would venture to say that they did not fall short of a million sterling. Was nothing, he would ask, to be given in return to the consumers of these goods? The Court was requested to grant as a boon their concurrence to the repeal of a law which allowed the trade with India to carried on in vessels of 350 tons burthen and upwards; but was it too much to ask in return that India built ships should be placed on the same footing with British built ships? In the abstract he did not object to this permission; but he begged the Court to keep in mind the effect which it would have upon the East Indian ship-builder. It was more than probable that when such permission should have been granted, small craft would be sent out from this country for sale in India, which would, in fact, destory the East India shipping interest. At present there were upwards of 40,000 tons of shipping unemployed in Bengal, and the reason why this was not taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government, which appeared willing to destroy one interest in order to exalt another, was, that the persons directing the affairs of India were not continually goading the House of Commons with petitions. He would not ask for any boon—he would ask for justice; nay, not only ask for it, but insi upon it; and he was satisfied that, if all interested in the affairs of India assumed a determined tone, their object would be accomplished. If a few Members in the House would join him, they would crush the measure in the bud, and postpone it until next Session, which was all he (Mr. Forbes) wanted. The Honorable Gentleman again complained of the manner in which this Bill was brought in by the President of the Board of Trade. When he first saw it among the orders, he asked a friend what it was, and he replied something about warehousing, but to his utter astonishment he heard Mr. Wynn, at one o' clock in the morning, move resolutions which involved such serious alterations.

A Proprietor rose merely for the purpose of protesting against one assertion of the Hon. Proprietor, namely—that His Majesty's Government wished to support one interest at the expense of another. He could not suffer such an assertion to go abroad uncontradicted, because he was satisfied that His Majesty's Government intended to do no such thing, and when they should have been illuminated by the reasoning of the Hon. Member, they would do what was right and just.

Another Proprietor dilated on the advantages arising from a free trade to India, and he thought that the Company ought to make more concessions than they had hitherto made, but that they should have something in return.

Mr. S. Dixon thought the Directors had acted wisely in submitting this question to the consideration to the Court. One Hon. Member thought the East India Body was not sufficiently represented in the House of Commons. He did not wish to have Directors Members of the House of Commons, because he (Mr. D.) thought it the duty of a man, as soon as he became a Member of the British House of Commons, to act as the representative of the whole empire, not as the representative of any particular body, and not to sacrifice the general for the promotion of individual interest; however, if the East India interest must be represented in the House of Commons, he would rather see Members chosen from among the Proprietors than from among the Directors, and as he (Mr. D.) had not much to do, he should put in his claim.—(Considerable laughter.)—He was surprised that he did not see the great luminaries of the Court there to day; but perhaps they stayed away in order hereafter to have an opportunity of saying (should the Court do any thing wrong), that they did not assent to it. Some Gentlemen in that Court said they were no enemies to the West India interest. That might be true; but he could assure those Gentlemen that if what they wishad to be done were done, it would ruin the West India body, who were already ground down enough. He hoped the correspondence would be printed, and that every proprietor who wished to call for a copy might have one.

Mr. Ricardo assured the Honorable Proprietor who had last spoken, that if he alluded to Mr. Hume, he was mistaken as to the cause of that Gentleman's absence. Mr. Hume would have been there if he had not to attend a Committee at the House of Commons. That Honorable Proprietor had justly described the duty of a Member of the House of Commons to be to consult general and not individual interest; but the man must be wilfully blind, who, looking at the formation of our present House of Commons, would say that any Member could perform that duty in the way in which he ought. With respect to the question before the Court, he would merely say, that he concurred in opinion with those who said there ought to be an equality in the duties imposed upon East and West Indian produce, as it was impossible to have a free trade when restrictions were imposed on any trade. He participated in the feelings of the West India Body; but he would say, if compensation to the amount of the difference in the duties imposed upon East and West Indian sugar must be made to the West Indian Planter, "Let the duties be equalised, and let the West India Planter receive the present difference of duty by way of gratuity, but let us not give that at the expense of any particular interest." An Hon. Gentleman protested against the assertion, that Government supported one interest at the expense of another. Although I have no doubt that Government would not wish to so, yet I am satisfied that they are compelled to do so. In order to shew that His Majesty's Ministers were somtimes obliged to do what they did not think promoted general interest, he would state that Ministers were obliged to abandon a clause in the Navigation Bill, because it was disliked by a party which was strong enough to make the House of Commons turn a deaf ear to public interest when opposed to individual interest.

Mr. Tucker thought the Directors ought to make a stand, and demand a repeal of the additional duty on East India sugar; and that they ought to be joined by the public, who, if the duty was repealed, would be able to purchase sugar at 3d. instead of 5d per lb.

Mr. Lowndes thought the Directors ought to permit small vesssls to go to India, but they ought in return to have the tax on sugar taken off.

Mr. Trant thought that in a short time it would be impossible to collect the revenue of India, if these high duties were imposed upon the manufactures of the country.

A Proprietor asked if there was any intention on the part of Ministers to proceed with this Bill during the proposed adjournment of this Court?

The Chairman—He could not answer for what might happen in the House of Commons; but he thought it not at all probable that Minister would go on, as it was not acknowledged in the correspondence that the admission of small ships to India was a boon to be conceded by the Court.

Mr. Forbes wished the Chairman to communicate to the President of the Board of Trade the adjournment of this Court to Wednesday next.

The Chairman said he should feel it his duty to do so tomorrow (this day), and also to state the feeling of the Court with respect to the duty on sugar.

The Court was then adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE NEWS.

JUNE 16.

A Committee of the House of Commons is examining into the concerns of the stationery and printing departments for the service of Government. Some curious things, it is said, are likely to come out by the inquiry. The charge for printing alone for the last year amounted to near 200,000l.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

KENT COUNTY MEETING.

In consequence of a requisition directed to the High Sheriff of the county of Kent, a most numerous meeting of the freeholders of that wealthy and respectable county was convened on Tuesday, in the mraket-place, Maidstone, for the purpose of considering of the best means of alleviating the distress which at present affects the Agricultural Interest, and of discussing the necessity of Parliamentary Reform as the only true mode by which that distress could be relieved.

Soon after 12 o'clock, the High Sheriff appeared on the temporary hustings which were erected on a waggon for his reception; and in a short time, the Earl of Thanet, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Clifton, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Honywood, the Hon. C. Noel, and many other gentlemen of respectability, appeared on the scene of action.

The High Sheriff briefly expatiated on the great respectability of those by whom the requisition was signed. He observed, that amongst the individuals whose names were affixed to the paper that had been just read, were the Earl of Darnley, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Folkstone, and Lord Sondes, exclusive of the names of between four and five hundred most respectable gentlemen, freeholders of Kent. *(Hear, hear.)* Such a list clearly indicated the importance of the subject which the assembly were met to discuss; and he would be happy to hear the sentiments of every individual, on the subjects noticed in the requisition. To all, he trusted, an impartial hearing would be given. (Cheering.) The High Sheriff then stated that he had received a letter from Lord Sondes, apologizing for his absence. The letter was immediately read. It concluded with the following expression:—"I am persuaded that the present system cannot last much longer; nor the country prosper without a thorough change of measures and of men." The letter was received with loud applause.

John Charles Foote, Esq. of Charton, then rose to propose the petition. He said the sufferings of the farmers were unprecedented, and loudly called for relief. (Cheers.) He was exceedingly happy to find the question of Agricultural Distress coupled with that of Parliamentary Reform; for it was to that salutary measure, and to that alone, that they could look for real relief. Reform was the only remady for their distress, and for their still-accumulating misfortunes. Such was the sentiment found in every town, in every village, in every place, throughout the empire. Those who cherished that sentiment required nothing new—they called for nothing wild or visionary—they wanted no experimental project—they were anxious for no speculative scheme. Their great desire was, and none could call it unconstitutional, to circumscribe the influence of the Crown, and to shorten the duration of Parliament:—They wished to seek redress for their grievances in an extension of the right of voting from those who owned freehold to those who possessed copyhold property, in short, by a general extension of the elective frenchise. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by reading the petition, from which we copy the following paragraphs:—

"By the fatal m... fairs of the count... is reduced to a... your petitione...

[illegible] of abundance. The capital employed in agriculture is nearly exhausted; and numbers of those who cultivate inferior soils are daily reduced to beggary & pauperism, while ruin and general bankruptcy threaten every class of cultivators, who in their fall must shake the very foundation of the Empire.

"Deeply affected with these calamities, your petitioners cannot view without indignation the gross misapplication of the national resources employed to establish a corrupt influence in your Honorable House, which has been openly avowed and unblushingly defended; by which their representatives are seduced from their duty, the spirit of our constitution is violated, and every attempt at efficient retrenchment shamefuly eluded.

"Your petitioners call upon your Honorable House to shake off this baneful influence which has hitherto paralyzed all your proceedings, and to give them, in spirit and in truth, that retrenchment and reform which the critical situation of the country, and the abuses in your Honorable House, imperiously demand—which alone can save our country from convulsion, give stability to the Throne, and perpetuate the constitution."

Thomas Rider, Esq., of Broughton-place, seconded the motion. He said they had been long petitioning the House for relief, but unfortunately they had petitioned in vain. Their petitions were laid on, or, perhaps, under, the table. (Laughter.) Certain it was at all events, that they were never attended to (Applause.) When this was the case, there remained but one remedy, and that remedy was Parliamentary Reform. (Cheering.) Without that, the country must he wholly ruined. —They had been told from various quarters, that a party of men assembled in Parliament who were paid for going down to the House, and supporting ministers in every enormity they were pleased to bring forward.--(Applause.) This was not only avowed, but defended, by Lord Londonderry in the House of Commons.—When this was the case, it was almost in vain to petition the House! This was the great evil which they had met to redress: whether their efforts were likely to prove successful or not, he could not say. He hoped, however, that they would—he believed that they would—for the number of the reformers was hourly increasing. This was proved by the requisition which had that day been read. The names of no less than 453 respectable freeholders of the county were affixed to it; and many persons wished to sign it, whose intention was expressed at too late a period to enable them to carry it into effect. (Applause.) After this, he hoped they never would be told that reform was not supported by respectable people. Amongst those who signed the requisition, there were owners and occupiers of 150,000 acres of land. It was quite clear from this, that those who supported reform, without which nothing could he done, were rapidly gaining ground. He advised them to meet and meet again, to show their determination, and to prove to those by whom they were opposed, that they would not flinch from the object they had in view. (Applause.) If this petition, which was couched in moderate and respectful language, did not produce any effect, the next dose most be of a stronger nature. (Laughter.) He entreated them not to be slack in their efforts—he trusted the petition would be most numerously signed, and he hoped that every man who would not sign it might die, as he deserved, in the ditches of his own dilapidated farm. (Cheering.)

The Earl of Darnley shortly expressed his intention of voting for the petition.

Sir Edward Knatchbull (the Ministerial Member) disapproved of connecting Parliamentary Reform with Agricultural Distress. [illegible]er part of the petition, he was free to [illegible]ontained propositions to which he gave [illegible]t: but there was one expression which [illegible]orry had not been omitted, because [illegible]ot calculated to do that good which [illegible]ricultural part of rhe meeting anxious[illegible]ed. (Cries of "Name it, name it.") [illegible]etition stated that corruption in the [illegible] of Commons was supported by means [illegible] public money. So at least he understood it. (Mr. Foote—"You are right, and it is perfectly true.") If that were the fact (Sir E. Knatchbnl continued), he would deprecate the sysrem as altogether unconstitutional and improper, and he would oppose it by every means in his power. But he respected the the House of Commons, because he believed that no such system existed. Every [illegible]an in [illegible] House, he believed, gave his vote [illegible] the [illegible]rood, and therefore he objected [illegible]ughter, and cries of [illegible]ourself.") If the [illegible]e were persons [illegible]doctrines and [illegible], he held no

Mr. C. Larkins defended the propriety of joining the question of Agricultural Distress to that of Parliamentary Reform. Inquire as they would, and investigate as they would, no remedy would be found for the evils of the country except Reform. (Loud cheers.)—Such was the difference between the peace establishment of 1792 and 1822, that they were now paying more than 50,000,000l. a year beyond what they paid at the former period. During 20 years of war, no less than 1,359,000,000l. had been raised by taxation, independently of which 470,000,000l. had been fixed for ever as a debt upon the country. For this expenditure they had no other representatives than barracks, kremlins, martello towers, and excavations. (Applause.) The Honourable Gentlgman proceeded to argue, that the pressure of taxation bore with great severity upon the Agricultural Interest, and contended that nothing but Parliamentary Reform could save them from ruin.

Mr. Honywood, after congratulating the meeting on their numbers and respectability, observed, that the subjects they had met to discuss were of a most important and awful nature. He never held but one opinion as to the cause of the present distress, which he always attributed to an overwhelming taxation. This was clearly proved by a reference to prices and taxation at different periods. In 1792, when the expenditure, taking the funded and unfunded debt, was only 19,000,000l., wheat produced 45s per quarter; and now, when the expenditure was 70,000,000l. he perceived by The Gazette that wheat was sold at the same price. (Cheers.) His Honourable Colleague said that they owed a great deal to Ministers, and that they ought to thank them for what had been driven, goaded, and, if he might be allowed so vulgar an expression, bullied into some degree of retrenchment. (Cheers.) Twelve years ago he had addressed them from that place. There was then a strong body of Reformers in the county; but where at that there was one, he was sure there was now one hundred—(cheers)—and he had no doubt the time was fast approaching when high and low, gentle and simple, would fly to Reform as the only remedy for the aggravated ills under which the peodle laboured.

Mr. Hodges strenuously supported the petition.

Mr. Cobbet now made his appearance, and was received with cries of "Off, off," mixed with the applauses of his friends. After this clamour had continued for some time.

The High Sheriff said, "I am desired to ask whether you are a freeholder?"

Mr. Cobbet.—I am.

The High Sheriff.—Are you a freeholder of Kent?

Mr. Cobbet.—Yes, Ser.

[Several voices here exclaimed that Mr. Cobbett had a freehold at Greenwich.] Silence being now obtained,

Mr. Cobbett then said, the only remedies for the evils under which the country laboured, were to be found in a reform in Parliament and in the reduction of the interest of the debt. (Cheers) Feeling the necessity of introducing into the petition some expression of their sentiments with respect to the reduction of the interest of the National Debt, he should propose the following words as a rider to the petition:—

"And your Petitioners beg leave likewise most humbly to pray that your Honorable House will cause a just reduction of the Interest of the National Debt, as soon as you have completed a Reform in your Honorable House."

Mr. Martyr proposed certain resolutions, but as they were not seconded we do not think it necessary to notice them.

Mr C. Bicknell, after a short speech, proposed three resolutions, expressive of the confidence of the people in the wisdom of the legislature, deprecating political discussion, and recommending a subscription to be entered into, for the relief of those who were injured by the depressed state of Agriculture.

A desultory conversation then took place as to the mode in which the question should be put by the Sheriff.

Mr. Foote and Mr. Ryder expressed their willingness to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Cobbett.

Lord Darnley stated that he would hold up his hand against the petition, if the clause proposed by Mr. Cobbett were agreed to.

The petition, with Mr. Cobbett's amendment was them put, and carried by an immense majority.

Mr. Rider moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to that indefatigable economist, Mr. Hume.

Mr. Darrell, seconded the motion: but the Sheriff refused to put the question, as the subject was not included in the requistion.

Thanks were now voted to the Sheriff. After which on the suggestion of Mr. Cobbett, the assembly gave three cheers, as a mark of respect to Mr. Hume. They then dispersed.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JUNE 3.

CROUP.—Dr. Reddelin, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Gottingen, through Professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect:—The patient was a female, aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly her dissolution. Dr. Reddelin insinuated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting: this occasioned the discharge of two long membraneous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe), upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

It is somewhat singular, that not much more than half a century since, Spain should have been the second European Power that acknowleged the Independence of the British North American colonies; and those very colonies, now the United States, are the first Power to acknowledge the Independence of the Spanish South American colonies. Thus, as Shakspeare happily expresses it, "doth even-handed justice return the poisoned chalice even to our own lips." Had any one prognosticated this circumstance half a century since he would not have been believed.

The advance which has already taken place in the price of Tea is one of the first consequences of the intelligence from China.

JUNE 10,

INSURRECTION IN BARCELONA.—Accounts were on Saturday received from Barcelona, to the end of the last month, and they are of some interest. It would appear that the whole province is in a state of complete insurrection.—We also learn by the same accounts, that there is every probability the prohibition of foreign importations will remain in force. There was a very abundant supply of all kinds of grain in Barcelona, which it was supposed, for the most part was foreign, and smuggled through Portugal.

JUNE 10.

Hostilities are said to have commenced between Spain and Algiers.

By a return made to the House of Commons, we observe that in Essex there are 10 banks, the firms consisting of 31 names; in Cambridgeshire, 7 banks, 22 names; Hertfordshire, 14 banks, 31 names; Kent, 31 banks, 78 names; Norfolk, 16 banks, 57 names: Suffolk, 17 banks, 73 names; Yorkshire, 56 banks, 198 names.

The Harvest.---We learn from the Provincial papers, that the young wheats in all parts of the kingdom are now bursting into ear; and should the present fine weather continue, it cannot fail of producing an early and superabundant crop.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Irish papers contain numerous accounts of the distressed condition of the poor in that country; but it is gratifying to learn that the charitable exertions of our countrymen have been productive of great benefit. We select the following accounts as descriptive of the melancholy sufferings to which these miserable people are exposed; and as a further proof of the necessity to continue the great work of relief, which has been so liberally begun in this country:---

"Farmhill, June 1.---Although you may have heard a good deal of the distress of this part of Ireland, you can form but a very poor idea of it, without being an eye-witness. It is quite impossible for me to convey a just notion of it. We have, at present, a list of upwards of 2,000 souls who have hardly a potato to eat, and very near one-third of the land, usually planted with potatos, remains untilled, from want of seed to put into the ground; and in many places, the wretched creatures have been obliged to take up the seed potatos which had been planted, to satisfy their hunger, and notwithstanding their starving state, they are as yet perfectly peaceable; the greater part of your tenantry are in this state. Living as you do in England, you can form but a very imperfect idea of the state of this country. Mr. ——— told Mr. ——— the other day in Dublin, while I was there, that out of all the rents he receives, which do not amount, I believe, to less than 30,000l. a year, he was confident he could not, out of the whole, collect 100l. at present. For Mrs. ——— he cannot get a farthing, and she is now obliged to break in upon her capital. Every farthing I can collect of my tithes goes to support the wretched groups who are pouring in upon us from morning to night, and yet, I again say, they are perfectly quiet; in this immediate neighbourhood, I have not heard of a single theft, and I should not hesitate sleeping among them with the doors unlocked. The great distress of this year is owing, among other causes, to the witness of last year, and the crops, particularly the potato crop, not ripening. The English are behaving nobly, and if it was not for them, hundreds and hundreds would die of hunger; it has already produced a good deal of disease, and will, I fear, be the cause of much more. We have still three months before the next crop will be of much use, and a terrible time we shall have of it."

The Glasgow Courier contains a letter from a gentleman, remarking upon the fact that nothing has yet been done in that city for the relief of the suffering Irish. The Editor of the above Journal communicates the following extract of a letter from a friend of his, a lady who resides in the county of Mayo. Let any one read it, and reflect on the appalling picture of human misery which it presents:---

"Powerful necessity forces me to write to you, to lay before you the awful circumstances in which a justly incensed God has seen fit to plunge this miserable country; and to implore you, by every motive of pity for perishing thousands, by every feeling which would make you desire to avert the commission of the atrocities to which the desperation of famine will lead; and by your affection for me, placed in circumstances of the utmost danger, from the pestilential diseases, which, living on the half putrid carcases of cows and horses, must inevitably produce in the famishing wretches around me, to be thence communicated to the healthy and comparatively rich. By all these considerations, and more than all, by the dictates of your own generous bosom, I conjure you to try to interest your friends and the religious public on behalf of the perishing Irish. Matters have at last come to a crisis. Indeed, hundreds who never wanted before, are now starving."

On Monday last, the Earl of Blessington and others, of the subcommittee of management, waited upon the Lord Major, to request that his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress would sanction a Concert for the benefit of the starving popufation of Ireland, and to apply for the use of the Egyptian-hall for the occasion. His Lordship instantly consented, and it has been fixed that the Concert shall take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The Prince and Princess of Denmark have, it is said, expressed their intention to be present.

France.--The Speech of the King of France on the opening of the new Session, was received in London on Thursday, by express, and produced a favou[illegible] ble impression on the Funds. The Speech is [illegible] and unpretending. It states the prosperous [illegible] tion in which France is placed, and urges a p[illegible] verance in that prudent and peaceful policy to w[illegible] she is indebted for her present blessings. Th[illegible] cipal point to which attention was imm[illegible] drawn, upon our own Exchange, was the ma[illegible] which the disputes between Turkey and [illegible] are alluded to: but which is utterly irrecon[illegible] with the fabrications of the Constitutionne[illegible] King of France distinctly declares, that he [illegible] shes the hope of seeing tranquillity restored [illegible] east of Europe, without the occurrence of [illegible] war; and he adds an assurance which goes [illegible] way towards the confirmation of that hop[illegible] says, that the efforts which have been made [illegible] an end to those calamities were concerted be[illegible] himself and his Allies, with a perfect unanimity

Letters from Leghorn state that houses have [illegible] engaged at Florence for the Emperors of A[illegible] and Russia, who will attend a Congress there in[illegible]

Information has been received from Lisbo[illegible] way of France of some importance. The dat[illegible] the letters are to the 20th ult. It seems tha[illegible] Portuguese Government is in much apprehensi[illegible] the pro vinces of the Brazils, like other pro[illegible] of South America, should attempt shortly to [illegible] off the yoke of the Mother Country, if fresh [illegible] forcements are not sent out from Portugal to [illegible] the people in subjection. The present advices [illegible] tion, that it has been determined to transport t[illegible] Janeiro four or five thousand troops, who will [illegible] concert with the forces at Bahia. The Deputi[illegible] arrived at Lisbon some time since have, it sai[illegible] and all, prot sted against the armament conte[illegible] ed, which they have declared to be nothing less [illegible] a declaration of war on the part of the King of [illegible] tugal.

Tumult in Paris.---A serious tumult took place [illegible] Paris on Monday last. It had been reported duri[illegible] several previous days that the law students intende[illegible] publicly to commemorate the anniversary of th[illegible] death of the young Lallemand, who, it will be recol[illegible] lected, met his untimely fate during the commotions [illegible] which were excited in that capital by the collegians. [illegible] The Authorities, to prevent their design, had caused [illegible] the gates of the cemetery Pere la Chaise to be closed [illegible] and p sted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock, [illegible] a number of youths belonging to the schools of law [illegible] and physic attired in deep mourning came to the spot [illegible] in procession, followed by a numerous [illegible] M. Benjamin Constant also made his ap[illegible] a backney-coach, accompanied by anoth[illegible] who, it was said, was the Count de Thiar[illegible] of the Chamber of Deputies. Cries were [illegible] of "Benjamin Constant for ever!"---"[illegible] for ever!"---"We will enter!" The st[illegible] manded to pass the tomb of their decea[illegible] this was refused and some disposition be[illegible] to enter by force, the military were bro[illegible] spot, and the place was promptly clea[illegible] rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonn[illegible] and marched, in files, a second time to [illegible] ground, where, on being refused entran[illegible] of stones was directed against the milita[illegible] whom were grievously hurt by these mis[illegible] this the horse gendarmerie vigorously charged [illegible] in hand; above 20 of the students were, in conse[illegible] wounded, and eight taken prisoners. This [illegible] place at noon, and scarcely had the troops dis[illegible] the refractory mob, when a fire broke out [illegible] Fauxbourg St. Antoine; and whilst the Auth[illegible] were occupied in aiding to extinguish the flam[illegible] to maintain order, the students mustered on [illegible] St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and dec[illegible] loudly that they had a defeat to revenge. The [illegible] missary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, w[illegible] the force here opposed to them, at whom severa[illegible] nes were thrown; these men loaded their musk[illegible] seemed resolved to oppose force by force; hap[illegible] however, they restrained the vengeance which [illegible] been provoked, until a troop of gendarmerie cam[illegible] their assistance, and put the infatuated youths [illegible] the attendant rabble again to flight. Up to teneon M[illegible] day night, no farther tumult had taken places; the [illegible] fractory being awed by their repeated discomfit[illegible] and the strong patroles which were on foot. The p[illegible] around the Palais Royal were doubled, and e[illegible] measure adopted to repress any hostile effort.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

On Monday the meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, was held at Freemasons' Hall. The hall was crowded with ladies, many of them of distinguished rank: several ladies of the Society of Friends also attended.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester entered the room, attended by the Earl of Blessington, Lords Suffield, Nugent, Ebrington, and Calthorp, Mr. Wilberforce, M. P., Mr. Coke of Norfolk, M. P., Mr. Holford M. P., Dr. Lushington, M. P., the Hon. H. G. Bennet, M. P., Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, M. P., Mr. Wm. Williams, M. P., and several other public characters who take an active interest in the promotion of this Society. Mr. Randolph (of America), and Mr. Zea, of (Columbia,) were also present.

As soon as his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair, Mr. Hore proceeded to read the Report, which developes the object and progress of the Society.

After congratulating the friends of the Society upon its progress within the last year, the Report proceeds thus, with reference to some objections which the Society had to encounter:—

"It has indeed been contended by some who yet profess themselves friendly to the Society, that the sole end of punishment is to deter; and that the reformatory measures which the Committee recommend, if even morally efficacious on the criminal, would be injurious to the community at large, by weakening the terrors of imprisonment, and rendering gaols desirable habitations.

"The Committee may, however, be allowed to state, that they have been much misunderstood, when it has been supposed that they desire to introduce comfort into gaols. They are well aware, and have always contended, that corrective discipline ought to be the leading feature in prison management. The punishment of the offender must be the first step, as well for his own interests as for an example to others. He must be made to feel, that personal suffering, as far as is consistent with humanity and the character of his offence, attends the infringement of the laws and the violation of the peace and property of society; but while the Committee are strenuous advocates for rigorouly enforcing the penalties of guilt, they are firmly convinced that the prevention of crime can never be effected by the influence of fear alone. In proof of this, they confidently appeal to the page of history. In no Christian or civilized country has unmixed severity of punishment attained this object. Other motives and impressions, besides those produced by the infliction of suffering, must be called into action. You must regard the offender as a moral agent, and an accountable being: You must operate upon his understanding and his heart; and you must convince him how deeply his reformation is connected with his best interests here, and his happiness hereafter.

"In this system of prison management, classification is provided to such an extent to prevent that corrupt association to which the vicious are peculiarly prone. Hard labour and useful employment, religious instruction, spare diet, occasional solitary confinement, and habitual restraint, are steadily enforced."

The Report then details the particulars of the bill now pending in Parliament for consolidating and amending the various laws at present in force relating to prisons, and also adverts to the alterations now conducting in the construction of several of the country gaols. It also praises in the highest degree the efforts of Mrs. Fry and the Ladies' Committee. With reference to the Magistracy, it speaks of their co-operation in the following terms:—

"The cordial disposition of the Magistracy throughout the country to second the humane designs of the ladies has been highly praiseworthy; and with their concurrence Visiting Female Committees have been formed in the prisons at Bedford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Dumfries, Durham, Glasgow, Lancaster, Liverpool, Nottingham, Plymouth, and York, and also at Dublin.

"A kindred spirit of benevolence has been excited in various parts of the Continent, and at Paris, Geneva, Bern, Turin, St. Petersburgh, and several towns in Russia, Ladies' Associations have been formed under the patronage of distinguished individuals."

The Report then details the great improvements lately made in prison dicipline in various parts of Ireland; and with reference to the necessity and advantages of a juvenile asylum, it proceeds as follows:—

"Your Committee have continued to extend relief to distressed boys and others, who, on their discharge from the prisons of the metropolis, are desirous of abandoning their vicious habits. During the past year, a considerable number have been received into the Temporary Refuge, who on their liberation, were without money, character, or friends, and who possessed no means of procuring employment. Without the assistance thus extended by the Society, it is scarcely possible but that these guilty, yet unfortunate objects must have again resorted to crime for support. As the experience of the Committee becomes enlarged, the stronger is their conviction of the beneficial effects of the Temporary Refuge. Into this useful asylum a friendless outcast is admitted, without introduction, recommendation, with no other qualification than that which his own sorrows and wants supply. He is placed at an useful employment, occasionally taught a trade."

The Report concludes with a gratifying account of the success of the system of prison discipline in foreign countries: in Russia, under the personal superintendence of the Emperor, who extended its benefits throughout the whole of his vast empire; in Prussia, under similar Royal encouragement: in France, the patronage of the King; and in Switzerland. The Report adds the following information respecting other countries:—

"Satisfactory as has been the progress of improvement in the prisons of those countries to which the Committee have already referred, it is with no ordinary sensations of satisfaction they announce to the meeting that the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal may now be ranked among the foremost of those European States whose earnest desire to ameliorate the public prisons promises so much to the interests of humanity.

"It appears, that immediately after the re-establishment of the constitutional Government of Spain, the Cortes then elected occupied themselves in applying remedies to some of the most obvious evils of the prison system. They decreed that no prisoner should be confined in any unwholesome or subterranean apartment, or in any place not visited by the natural light of day. They also ordered that no chains or fetters should on any occasion be employed."

We regret to add, that the Report earnestly entreats additional pecuniary support, to enable the Society to proceed with the good work which its members have so long undertaken, with so much honour to themselves and advantage to the community.

Singular Medical Case.—A case of singular interest has, we understand, lately fallen under the observation of Dr. W. Pickells, one of the Physicians to the dispensary of this City (Cork), that of a female, aged about twenty-five years, in which the larvæ of a great number of insects of the beetle & fly kind were discharged alive from the stomach. Several of the larvæ of the beetle kind, though discharged upwards of a fortnight since, remain still alive, in health & vigour. They consist, besides the head, of twelve joints, and are furnished with six feet—some exceed an inch in length. The young woman laboured at intervals, during a long time past, under vomiting of blood, and the most violent convulsions, which have been considerably alleviated by the discharge of the insects. The probable supposition is, that the ova, or eggs, were taken in by the mouth, and deposited and hatched in the stomach. The case, we understand, will shortly appear in a detailed form in a distinguished Medical Publication.

It is very properly suggested, that chemists preparing oxalic acid should give it some colouring, so as to destroy its similitude to Epsom salts.

SHIPWRECK OF THE SCHOONER LARK.

A few days ago, we gave an extract from Lloyd's announcing the loss of the Lark, Inglis, (not Hill, as stated by mistake), bound from Jamaica to Belfast, when all on board perished, except one passenger. Mr. Hugh Fulton, the passenger alluded to, has arrived to Belfast, on his way to his father's near Ballymoney, & gives a melancholy description of the sufferings they endured. It appears that this small schooner, sixty tons burthen, upset on the evening of the 11th of April, in a severe gale of wind, when scudding under bare poles. There were on board, William Inglis, a native of Fifeshire, master; James Moore, a native of Belfast; Alexander Hill, a native of Ballycastle; Jans Petersen, a Norwegian; and a man of colour, seaman; Mr. Malcolm M'Gregor, a native of Scotland, and Mr. Hugh Fulton, as above-mentioned, passengers. When the vessel upset, the rigging was immediately cut, and the foremast going overboard, she righted, but full of water, the sea making a clear passage over her; her cargo being cotton-wool, kept her afloat. In this emergency, the people on board clung to the rigging, but had not the means of getting either food or water. In the middle of the night, the black man died in Mr. Fulton's arms. Some time afterwards, James Moore another seaman died in a state of delirium, and were swept overboard. Next day Mr. M'Gregor, the passenger, also died delirious. At this time, when there were three human beings alive on the wreck, a vessel came in sight, but she inhumanly proceeded on her course without giving any assistance. (This vessel proved to be the Camillo, of Gibralter, was bound to Cadiz from the Havannah; her master's name is Traverso, a native of Italy.) In some hours after, the other seaman died delirious. The Captain lived for about 36 hours, when, finding his end approaching, being quite exhausted, he shook hands with Mr. Fulton, desired, if he should survive, that he would acquaint his wife with his fate, and of his affection for her in that awful moment; he soon after sunk down, and was also washed overboard. Fulton, who is a young man and very stout made, was now left alone in this dreadful situation, up to his middle in water, without any sustenance or prospect of relief. He fortunately retained his self-possession, though frequently tempted to abandon all hope of life. He was dying of hunger and thirst; the only food he got was a dead rat, which he devoured voraciously; this, however was probably the means of saving his life. After having been on the wreck three days and nights, the American brig Susan Jane providentially came in sight, and her humane master Samuel Freeman, lost not a moment in sending his boat to the wreck, and took Fulton on board his vessel, where, by great assiduity and judicious treatment, he was gradually restored. The Susan Jane was bound to Cadiz with Spanish troops on board, where they arrived in safety. The British Consul at Cadiz, Joseph Egan, Esq. generously did every thing in his power for Mr. Fulton, providing him with clothes and other necessaries, and procuring him a passage home to his country and friends. —(*Belfast New-Letter.*)

Fatal Consequence of Drinking Noyeau.—(from the Gazette of Health.)—"It is ever a painful duty we perform, to report the sacrifice of human existence, from whatever cause derived; but when the liability to such dreadful catastrophes is connected with any of our familiar habits of life, we are bound, from the office we have imposed on ourselves as conservatros of the public health, not simply to the narration of facts, but to all the collateral circumstances which elucidate the subject, so as to put the general reader in possession of such information, as removes the danger to which the want of knowledge of the subject neccessarily subjects him. Our readers are of course aware, that it is a practice amongst many tradesmen, to keep a bottle of some liquor either wine or spirits, behind the counter, for the purpose of regaling their customers. A shop-keeper in the country in observing this custom, selected noyeau for this purpose, which seems to have pleased the taste of his friends so well, that several regretted it was not stronger. The complaisant tradesman, realizing the fable of the Old Man and the Ass, by wishing to oblige every boby, transmitted an order to a person who manufactured his noyeau, that be would prepare him a certain quantity of double the usual strength. This was complied with, without either enquiries on one part, or explanation on the other.—Shortly after the noyeau had arrived, a lady visited the shop, who being an excellent customer, the tradesman was desirous of evincing his respect, and therefore presented her with the first glass of his improved cordial. The lady drank it, and in a few minutes afterwards fell on the floor and expired. The terror of the poor man was heightened to a greater degree by the observation of the by-standers, who, remarking the coincidence of her death, and her taking the noyeau, asserted, that he must have given her poison: he assured them that it was "nothing but noyeau" she had taken, and to convince them, as he conceived, of its harmless qualities, he seized the bottle, and pouring out a glass of it, drank it in an agony of earnestness, when so rapid was the action of this potent poison, that the persons before him had not time to relapse from the attention which his conduct extorted, before they were assailed with the additional horror of witnessing the destruction of a second victim:—the poor man trembled, fell, and expired. Many of our readers doubtless know, that Prussic acid is one of the most potent poisons in the vegetable kingdom; and it is to the presence of this principle in "noyeau," "ratafia," "black cherry water," and other similar articles, that their flavour, as well as their pernicious qualities, is owing. The kernels of cherries, peaches, and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, contain Prussic acid; the bitter almond possesses it in a great degree. An infusion of peach leaves, and of laurel or nectarine leaves, is found to be a powerful and dangerous medicine, because it contains Prussic acid; in fine, it is possible, by the skill of the chymist, to obtain this acid in such a concentrated state, (from almonds, peach leaves, or any of the substances before enumerated) that a single drop falling upon or touching the skin upon any part of the body, destroys life instantaneously; the moment the poison has touched the skin the person falls dead, as though they had been killed with a stroke of lightning; but such a dangerous process is it to obtain Prussic acid in this state of purity, that few, if any, will incur the dreadful risk in preparing it; for should the finger of the operator but touch the matter he has prepared, he dies for his temerity. We believe Mr. H. C. Jennings, a gentleman well known as one of the most ingenious and philosophical experimenters of this country, has obtained it in a state equal, or nearly so, to this strength: the stopper of the bottle only applied to the nose of a large Newfoundland dog, produced instant death to the animal. But violent and dreadful as are the effects of this poison, it is nevertheless a most valuable medicine in all those diseases in which it is desirable to depress the vital powers."

Fatal Accident.—The following is another instance to the many we are frequently recording, of the dangerous consequences resulting from children being entrusted with fire-arms:—A dog trainer, by name Edward Jackson, having occasion for his gun, sent a boy for it from Cubley to his house at Shirley cautioning him to be careful, as it was loaded. The boy according went and received the gun from Jackson's wife, who likewise told him it was loaded. The boy drew the charge, but soon after, proud of carrying a loaded gun, returned the charge, and in his way played with, and pointed it a several objects. Coming into the village of Cubley thus imprudently amusing himself, the gun went off and wounded three children, one of them a girl aged five years, daughter of J. Bull of that place, mortally. The other two were much hurt, but we are happy to say are considered out of danger.—A Coroner's Inquest has been taken on view of the body of the girl. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*—(*Derby Mercury.*)

Ascot Races.—On Tuesday, being the first day of these Races, his Majesty honoured the course with his presence, attended by the Duke of York, and a number of the nobility. The race course, towards twelve o'clock, filled rapidly, and by one, extensive as it is, was literally crowded. At half-past one the day commenced, when his 100 guineas was won by Mr. [illegible] *taur*: the Oatland Stakes by Mr. Charlton's *Master Henry*—an admirable race, and won by a length; Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, by the Duke of York's *France*—won cleverly after a good race; the Tent Stakes of 100 guineas each, by General Grosvenor's *Marcellus*—a good race; and Sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, by Lord G. H. Cavendish's *Bourbon*—a most excellent race, and every inch of ground well contested. Wednesday.—The course was very gay to-day; but nothing in comparison with the preceding day. The King was not present. The sport was very good. The Duke of York's plate of 50l. for all ages, was won by his Royal Highnesses' *Election*; the Albany Stakes of 50 guineas each, were also won by the Duke's *Moses*; the Swinley Stakes of 25 guineas each, by Mr. Ramsbottom's *Sir Huldibrand*; and the Winkfield Stakes of 50 guineas each, by Lord Egremont's c. by *Frolic*. Thursday.—The course this day was again visited by his Majesty, and the equipages and company were immense. The Gold Cup was won by Mr. Ramsbottom's *Sir Huldibrand*; the Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 guineas each, by the Duke of York's *Electress*; the Sweepstakes of 30 guineas each, for two-year-old, by Mr. Wyndham's b. f. by *Wanderer*; Mr. Roger's *Haphazard* c. won the Renewed Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each for three-year-olds; a Plate of 50l. for all ages, was won by Mr. Field's *Vanloo*; the 100 guineas Sweepstakes were won by Lord Lowther's c, by *Selim*.—The King left the ground immediately after the third race, for his Cottage, where he entertained the French Ambassador and many other persons of distinction. Friday.—The King did not attend the course to-day; the sports, however, were excellent; the Wokingham Stakes of 5 guineas each, (Handicaps) were won by Mr. Howorth's *Netherfield*, beating Sir W. W. Wynn's *Snowdon*; a plate of 50l. for allages was won by Mr. Field's *Vanloo*.—[Several of our correspondents have complained much of the new stand, and of the private manner in which his Majesty proceeded to it on Thursday. Perhaps nearly half the company was attracted in the hope of obtaining a frequent view of the King. And it cannot be necessary to add, that the more his Majesty shares the notice of his subjects, the more he must be convinced of their loyalty and good wishes to his person.]

Turf Anecdote.—Calculation of the whole amount won on the turf, *during the last year*, together with an account of the sums won at the five principal places of sport in the kingdom. Our readers will perceive that more than half the amount was won at the following places:—

Newmarket	35,799*l.*	0*s.* and seven Cups.
York	5,929*l.*	15*s.* and one Cup
Doncaster	5,542*l.*	10*s.* and one Cup.
Ascot	4,208*l.*	5*s.* and one Cup.
Epsom	3,583*l.*	5*s.* and one Cup.

The whole amount won on the British turf, including the above, amounts to 99,348*l.* 4*s.* and eighty-nine cups of different values. The greatest prize was the Grand Duke Michael Cup, with 3,200 guineas in it, won by *Michaelmas*, who won more than any other horse during the year.

From the heat of the weather during the late week, several horses drawing stage-coaches and other conveyances have died on the roads in the neighbourhood of Stamford; and at Ascot on Thursday, which was a comparatively cool day, no fewer than *thirteen* post-horses ended their miserable existence on the Heath; and several fine horses belonging to coach proprietors dropped down and died on the road between the Heath and London.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 21.

INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he [illegible] Friday, the 7th of June, submit a pro[illegible] the house respecting the increase of t[illegible] of the Crown.

POOR REMOVAL BIL[illegible]

Mr. Scarlett, in rising to move th[illegible] ding of the above bill, observed, t[illegible] pared for considerable opposition [illegible] in consequence of the great num[illegible] which had been presented against it from [illegible] towns and parishes. He had not had an opportu[illegible] nity, when he first brought the subject before Parliament, to open the general grounds on which he approached the question. It was his wish, as it also was his intention, to state to the house that he considered the present as only one of a series of measures. If he succeeded in carrying this, he would then venture to press others on the attention of Parliament. The house would recollect, that in the last session of Parliament he had proposed a measure which embraced three great principles. He then conceived, and nothing had since occured to alter his opinion, that the great vice of the whole administration of our poor laws might be traced to three causes: 1st, the restraint on the circulation of labour; 2d, the unlimited provision [illegible] poor; and 3d, the indiscriminate app[illegible] that provision, which led to profli[illegible] and vice. And he thought, to [illegible] great man, who had often addre[illegible] the place where he then stood [illegible] mendments, grafted [illegible] could produce [illegible] fore it [illegible]

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as tending to promote litigation to an unexampled extent, and to create great additional expence, instead of furtheriug the cause of economy,

On a division the numbers were---for the second reading, 66---Against it 82.---The bill was of course thrown out.

Tuesday, June 4th.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS,

Mr. Coke said that he was instructed to present a [illegible] from the hundred of Grimshaw, in Norfolk, [illegible] of severe pressure of agricultural dis- [illegible] the reluctance of ministers to adopt [illegible] measure of relief. The hon. gen. bore [illegible] the respectability of the signatures: [illegible] individuals had hitherto been the suppor- [illegible] ters.

[illegible] hbridge protested most solemly against [illegible] nce on the part of ministers on this sub- [illegible] he had witnessed with the utmost pain [illegible] Like some of the petitioners he had long agreed with the present servants of the Crown in their principles and policy; but if he were to continue to act with them now, he should support a system that must end in the destruction of the country, and the effect of which was to lift every man's hand against his neighbour. The agriculturists could not and would not sit down with patience under their afflictions. He had already given notice of a motion, the object of which was to raise the protecting duties of the noble marquis; and he should then, as far as his powers would allow, endeavour to impress upon the house the gross and cruel injustice done to the landed interest.

The Marquis of Londonderry said the hon. baronet had assumed a tone certainly of an inflammatory character, which might lead to very injurious consequences. (Much cheering on both sides.) He (Lord Londonderry) called upon Parliament and the country to say, whether it had seen any thing of supineness or indifference on the part of ministers, or any thing but a zealous endeavour to meet difficulties by a adequate remedies.

MOTION FOR REVISING AND MITIGATING THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to entreat the attention of the house to that very important subject, the criminal law of the country. Although he had no hope of a full discussion of the subject in both houses of Parliament this year, yet he should hold it unpardonable did not make some effort to advance a cause which the community had so deeply at heart; and he therefore intended to propose a resolution to the house, merely affirming a general principle which he believed had already been recognized and virtually adopted in various cases by the house, and by the legislature; and that resolution might serve as a basis for measures to be taken in the next session for the revision and reformation of British criminal law. The better course, with that view, would perhaps be to read the resolution at once. It was this:---"That the house would, at an early period of next session, take into its serious consideration the means of increasing the efficacy of the criminal law, by abating its undue rigour in certain cases, together with the proper measure for strengthening the police, and making the punishments of transportation and imprisonment effective or the ends of example and reformation." Capital punishments, he said, could only be justifiable in cases of absolute necessity. They must be justified upon the same principle with war or any other measure which went to take away the life of man---upon the principle of self-defence, the principle that we have no means of securing or defending ourselves against the individual except by destroying him. Then, of course, the load lay upon those who justified the taking of man's life. They were bound to show that, in the cases where they contended for it, it was necessary. Those who contended against the power could not be expected to prove a negative. Now he (Sir J. Mackintosh) charged this defect upon the law of England for the last 150 years. All other nations, whatever might be their laws, either mild or cruel, made it a principle generally, that those laws should be carried into effect. Of course that rule would be subject to occasional exception; there would be occasional instances of punishments remitted; but the general principle was that the law should be put in execution. But while such was the practice with all foreign nations, England had 220 capital offences upon her code, for not more than 20 of which convictions ever took place; and upon the convictions which did take place, not more than one offender in ten suffered the penalty of the law. That such a system, notwithstanding its absurdity, should find some supporters, he (Sir J. Mackintosh) did not wonder. Paradox, from its very singularity, at once attracted the attention of genius. An anomaly or a gross absurdity was a plaything, as it [illegible] ient. People's fancies were ex- [illegible] usions. Certainly it was to no [illegible] could ascribe the fact of our [illegible] g been defended by Mr. Wind- [illegible].---Since the time of Sir Matthew [illegible] rding to that venerable person, [illegible] of England was too sanguinary, [illegible] ded various capital punishments, [illegible] g in a dwelling-house to the va- [illegible] sheep-stealing. If it were said that [illegible] erred from the usage of antiquity [illegible] fferent result, he should be ex[illegible] tremely happy to place the argument upon that issue. Lamentable indeed was the inferrence furnished by a contemplation of the actual effects which had followed the change in question. The average of capital convictions from 1805 to 1809 inclusive, was 351; and for the last five years this had risen to 1,260. Here was striking evidence of the practical result of a legal system, contrasted not only with the sentiments of our ancestors, but with the laws and institutions of every other country under heaven. Something must be attributed, beyond all doubt to an encrease of population. A variety of causes might have been more or less influencial in producing this rapid and frightful increase; but surely the presumption was against those penal laws, notwithstanding which it had taken place. The house had received several petitions on this subject, exhorting it to adopt those principles which he was now feebly endeavouring to recommend. In some of them it was truly urged that the extreme severity of punishment often defeated its own purpose, and secured impunity to the offender. Perhaps enough, however, had scarcely been said on the importance of adverting to its usefulness in every instance, where the punishment of death was inflicted. He feared that this great object was two frequently endangered and altogether sacrificed, by its disagreement with the feelings and sympathies of mankind. It was in vain that the tyrannical magtrate might flatter himself with the hope of spreading the terror of authority by the severity of his judgments. The laws of nature had declared, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther;" those punishments which were called infamous were at length laid aside from their want of efficacy; and it was well known that when torture was sometimes inflicted upon faith and conscience, such was the support which the victims derived from the admiration and sympathy of their beholders, that their triumph was complete where their oppressors had been most confident of their misery and humiliation. It was indeed one of those sacred ordinations of nature, one of those beautiful arrangements of the moral world, that forbad the rash or indiscriminate application of penal sanctions. When mankind beheld the life of a fellow-creature sacrificed for a petty theft, a trifling injury or fraud, their feelings at once revolted, they sympathised with the sufferer in his dying moments, and ascribing his punishment to the effect of superior power alone, they too often inwardly loaded both laws and judges with execrations. These were reflections that seemed to have escaped the authors of those 220 capital felonies which now poluted our statute-book, and so many of which had been added since the time of Sir Matthew Hale.---He would now come to that part of the subject to which the second part of his resolution tended---that was, that the reduction of capital punishment would tend to the improvement of civilization. First, he would observe, with respect to the system of police:---The principal object of police should be to repress disorder; the next, to detect crime. To repress disorder, it would be necessary that more effectual means should be adopted; but he should object to means derived from too great a restriction of human action, which he would call tyranny; and in the detection of crime, he should deprecate as much as possible a system of espionage, by which he believed a nation lost more than it could gain on the score of morality---for it was in itself a more fertile source of crime than any other. The most effectual means for the detection of crime, would be the mitigation of punishment. If the laws were more mild, no stigma would attach to the discovery of crime: the hearts of men would go with its detection, and we should have that information given voluntarily, and from the best of motives, which was now extorted from the worst of vices. If it were wished to make, the informer and the prosecutor appear less odious, let them not conduct to the gallows; let not death to the accused follow the accusation, and we should then have crime discovered, and its punishment approved; instead of, as was now the case, crime studiously concealed, and its punishment looked upon as wanton severity. With respect to transportation as a punishment for crime, he would say, that in a variety of cases in which it was at present inflicted, he considered it unnecessary and impolitic. There were, however, two classes to which he thought it would be applicable:---The first was, that of incorrigible offenders, whom no exertions could reclaim. Such persons, undoubtedly, ought to be banished from the society of which they were unfit members. The next class consisted of persons of a description exactly the reverse. He would suppose the case of a man who had fallen into a crime of which, perhaps, he might be disposed to repent, but, in consequence of which, there was no hope of his resuming his former place in society. Such a man might be properly sent into a new society, where he might repent, & again return to those moral practices from which he had unfortunately fallen. To such persons transportation might be applicable, but then it should be to a colony established on very different principles from that of New South Wales, whither our convicts were now regularly sent. Another circumstances, which was eminently calculated to check crime, was a proper attention to prison discipline. In adverting to this, he would not wish that any thing should be adopted without the most serious consutation with those benevolent individuals who had made the subject their study. But without going more at large into the question, he would say, that every thing depended upon the classification of the prisoners. This he thought might be left in many cases to the discretion of the magistrates, yet it ought to depend entirely on the nature of the crimes of which the parties were accused. He saw one plan by which all felons were classed together. This system was most absurd and injurious. What could be more unjust than to allow the parricide to be confined and associated with the man whose offence was the cutting down a tree? Surely nothing could be more effectual to spread the contagion of crime than such an association. But because the neglect or the folly of our law condemned each equally to death, the parricide, and the poisoner, and the most hardened criminal, were to be placed in a state of daily and hourly intercourse with those whose offences, though denominated felonies, could scarcely be deemed immoral, when compared with the enormities of those with whom they were associated. The consequence was and would be, until the evil was remedied by proper classification, that our prisons, instead of being the means of repressing, would become so many nurseries of the worst of crimes; and those unfortunate persons whom our game laws, our revenue laws and our poor laws sent thither, would, by the contagion of evil example, become, on their liberation, the pests of society. To those humane and benevolent individuals who devoted a large portion of their attention to the improvement of our prison discipline, it was impossible to render sufficient thanks.---The hon. and learned gent. concluded by submitting the resolution, which we have given above.

The Attorney General said, he could not consent to a motion which went to pledge the house to a measure which would cast a censure on the whole of our criminal law. The motion was the less necessary, as no specific measure was to be founded upon it this session; and such a sweeping declaration would, he thought, put the Government and the criminal law in a situation in which they ought not to be placed. As he had no wish to prevent this subject from receiving full consideration at a fitting opportunity, he should not meet the resolution with a direct negative, but would content himself with moving the previous question.

Mr. F. Buxton said, if this motion were merely to affect the law as applicable to capital offences, he should have rested its merits upon the able speech of his hon. and learned friend; but upon the minor points to which he had adverted, he begged permission to make a few observation. It was curious and essential in looking at this subject to consider the operation of the existing law, and how far the prevailing punishments were rendered available in practice. Upon a reference to the returns of committals and convictions in Ireland, he found that the number of committals in the year for offences not capital, were 6,000; for capital offences 2,500. Of the former the convictions were in the proportion of one-half, and of the latter only one-seventh. The same inquiry would lead to nearly the same result (though not perhaps to the same extent) in England. In Ireland he might also mention the committals for minor offences were 8,700, of whom 3,000 were convicted. In England experience showed that when a man was tried on a capital charge, his chances of escape were double in comparison with what it would be were he indicted upon the minor charge. And in America, when the capital law was mitigated, the acquittals were only at the rate of one to seven, although before the alteration in the severity of the law they always equalled the convictions. In the year 1818 the number of persons sentenced to death or transportation were 3,306, of whom 100 only were executed. The great part of the rest had been transported. Upon the punishment of transportation it was only necessary for him to remark, that it did not constitute what could be considered as a secondary punishment. The right hon. and learned gent. opposite, the noble marquis who sat near him, lords Liverpool and Sidmouth, all admitted there was no adequate secondary imprisonment. Lord Ellenborough had said, transportation was nothing but an east migration by a summer's voyage from a worse situation to a better. It was by all admitted, that in the way of terror to a criminal, transportation was just nothing at all. It, on the contrary, rather offered a bounty and a temptation to crime, that an inducement to refrain from its commission. He held in his hand the best evidence of that, from the testimony of convicts themselves.---[The hon. member here read extracts from two letters, received from convicts at New South Wales; in one of which, the writer says---"We have two crops here every year, and no ice ever thicker than a shilling: the grapes lie in loads on the rocks, and the peaches run wild in the fields; so that the day that I committed the offence which brought me here, was the best day's work I ever done."]---When this mode of punishment was found so utterly to fail, why, he asked, was it persevered in? The hon. member concluded by giving his cordial support to the original motion.

Mr. Peel was decidedly of opinion that something ought to be done in respect of the question of transportation---a punishment that in many cases certainly did not answer the intention with which it was originally devised. His own opinion, however, he was obliged to restrain until he saw the report of the person who had been sent out to New South Wales, to inquire into the subject. He would here mention one scheme which had suggested itself to his mind, and which might lay the foundation of a new mode of punishment, free from many of objections to the present system of transportation, and combining with it hard labour. The experiment in question would be of this kind---namely, to send to Bermuda a certain number of convicts, to be employed on the public works now carrying on there, taking securities that at the same time that such employment should be provided, their moral discipline should be properly attended to. This was a mode of punishment which, inasmuch as it combined removal with hard labour, might be assimilated to that of the hulks at home. When, in the course of the next session, the hon. and learned gent. (Sir J. Macintosh) might feel disposed to take this important subject in detail, he would not find in his (Mr. Peel) either an interested or a predetermined opponent.

Mr. C. W. Wynn earnestly recommended the hon. and learned gent. to withdraw his motion; at all events (as we understood) in its present form.

Sir J. Macintosh, in reply, said, in consequence of what had fallen from the right hon. Secretary and other members, he should omit a part of his motion as originally proposed; and it would now be to this effect---"That this house do take into its most serious consideration the means of increasing the efficacy of the laws by moderating their undue rigour." The house then divided, when the numbers appeared---For the resolution, 117---Against it, 101.---Majority, 16.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

Mr. Wallace moved that the above bill be read a third time.

Mr. Davenport was of opinion that the bill was highly injurious to the silk manufacturers of this country. He wished the promoters of it had attended to a good old saying, "Let well alone." If the measure were to pass, thrown silk would be imported into this country from Italy in such quantities as to produce a glut in the market, which would necessarily prove very detrimental to our home manufacturers. It was calculated that between 4 and 500,000 were employed in the silk trade, most of whom would, if the bill were to pass, be thrown upon the poor-rates for support. Objecting to the bill upon these grounds, he moved that it be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. Robertson, and Sir W. De Crespigny, also opposed the bill, on the ground that it would prove injurious to the general industry of the country. To the mercantile interest it was particularly objectionable; and it was calculated to put a stop to our intercourse with some of the most distant parts of the globe.

Mr. Wallace maintained that no injury to the manufacturers of the country would be occasioned by the bill.

Mr. Canning could not consent to give a vote against the whole of the bill. It was in many respects an excellent measure, and he thought his right hon. friend was entitled to the thanks of the country for having brought it forward. The importation of silk from Bengal had lately increased very much, greatly to the benefit of that country. The present measure would therefore run directly against a vast interest in England---an interest that had grown into a magnitude so fearful, as, if at all interfered with, required the most delicate hand to touch it.

Mr. Dickinson observed, that a very large capital was employed in the trade now carried on for the raw silk of India, which was better than Italian silk.

Mr. Ricardo said, that the trade in question, tho' described to be an improving trade, was in fact acknowledged to be a bad trade; and the proof of its being a bad trade was to be found in the fact, that it required special protection. As it was nurtured by protection, he, on a point of principle, instead of being glad that it increased, felt considerable regret. When the agriculturists called for protection, the manufacturers argued that it should not be granted; and why should the latter now call for the extension of the same principle to them? The right hon. gent. (Mr. Wallace) said, that England should show to other contries, even at a loss, the example of opening a free trade were calculated to sacrifice the interests of the country. Now it was on the perfect conviction that the adoption of those principles would be highly beneficial to England, and from no other feeling whatsoever, that he supported them. He was sure, if they showed to other countries that England benefited by the system, those countries would be eager to adopt it. The right hon. gent. had his hearty thanks for the measures he had heretofore introduced, and he hoped he would continue to presevere in the same course.

Sir T. Lethbridge defended the system of protecting duties, and observed, that as a proof of their utility, it was only necessary to observe, that British trade had flourished most when they were adopted. On a division of the house, there appeared,---

For the third reading of the bill . .	47
Against it	38
Majority . .	---9

Whilst strangers were excluded from the gallery, Mr. Devenport moved that the words "Thrown Silk" should be struck out, which was agreed to without a division, so that the article of Thrown Silk is excluded from the operation of the bill.---Adjourned.